

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Environmental Science: Water Research & Technology

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Economic Analysis of Decentralized Water Reuse Systems in Mission Critical Buildings at U.S. Army Installations

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Section S1. Cost Functions of Water Reuse Systems at Different Design Scale

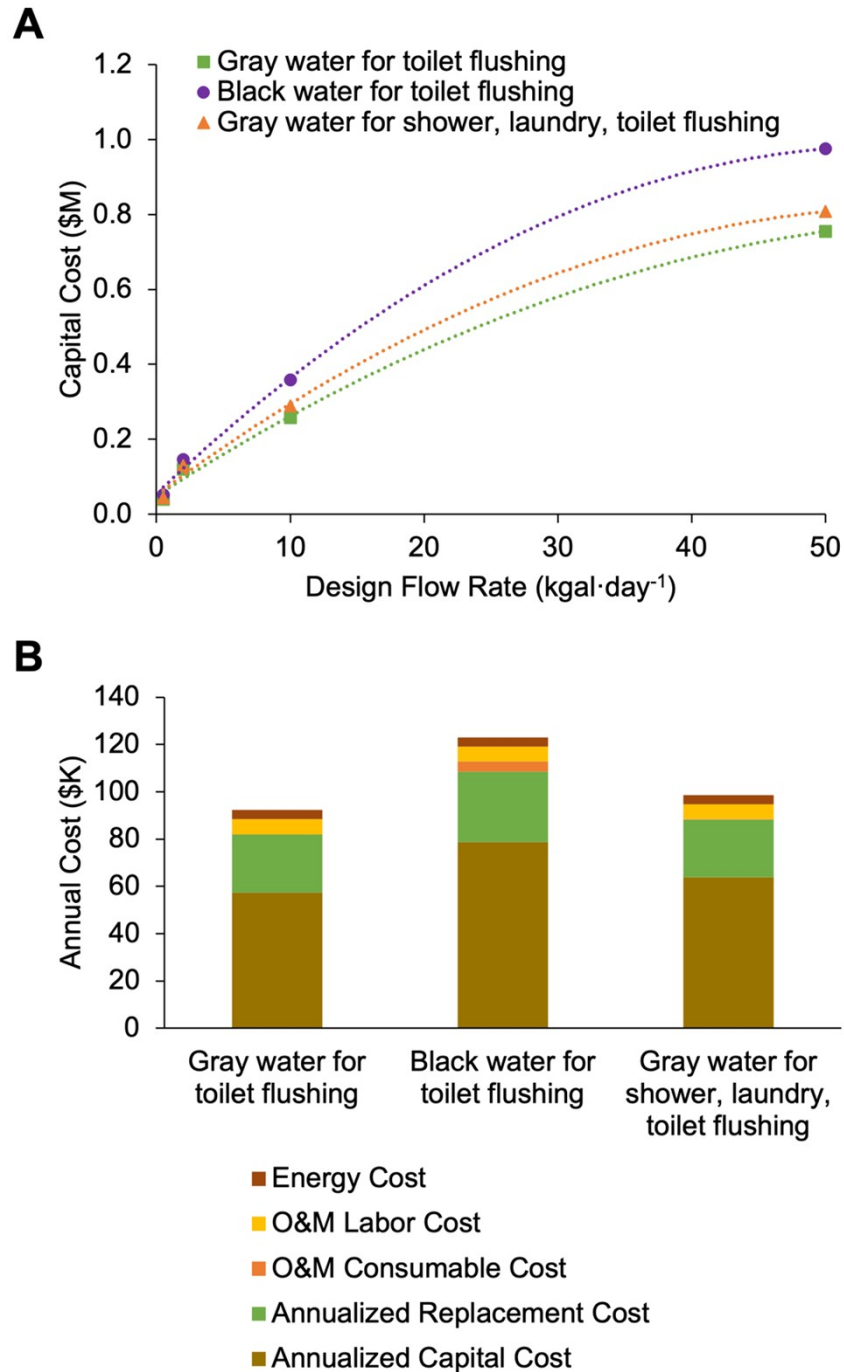


Figure ESI-1. (A) Capital cost curve of decentralized water reuse systems at different design flow rate. Green square = Gray water for toilet flushing. Purple circle = Black water for toilet flushing. Orange triangle = Gray water for shower, laundry, and toilet flushing. (B) Annualized water reuse system ($28.2 \text{ kgal} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$) costs with 15 years system life and 6% discount rate.

Section S2. Determination of Economic Benefit

S2.1 Life Cycle Cost

The life cycle cost of system can be calculated as follows:

$$LCC = C_{Capital} + \sum_{i=1}^n C_{Recurring} \times \left[\frac{1}{(1+d)^n} \right] \quad (\text{Equation S1})$$

where LCC is the life cycle cost in present value (\$), $C_{Capital}$ is the capital cost (\$), $C_{Recurring}$ is the recurring costs for operation and maintenance (\$·year⁻¹), d is the discount rate, and n is the number of years between the base date and the occurrence of the cost.

S.2.2 Cost Savings

The cost savings associated with water demand offset can be calculated as follows:

$$C_{Saving} = P_{Water} \times \sum_{i=1}^n D_{Water\ Saving} \times \left[\frac{1}{(1+d)^n} \right] \quad (\text{Equation S2})$$

where C_{Saving} is the cost saving in present value (\$), P_{Water} is the unit price of water (\$·kgal⁻¹), $D_{Water\ Saving}$ is the annual water demand offset (kgal·year⁻¹), d is the discount rate, and n is the number of years between the base date and the occurrence of the cost.

S.2.3 Net Savings

The net savings (\$) is the difference between water cost savings and life cycle cost of system in present value and can be computed as follows:

$$Net\ Savings = C_{Savings} - LCC \quad (\text{Equation S3})$$

S.2.4 Return on Investment

The return on investment (ROI) of system can be computed as follows:

$$ROI = \frac{Net\ Savings}{LCC} \times 100 \quad (\text{Equation S4})$$

where, ROI is the return on investment of system (%), $Net\ Savings$ is the difference between water cost savings and life cycle cost of system (\$), and LCC is the life cycle cost of system (\$).

Section S3. Uncertainty Modeling and Calculations

S3.1 Assumption for Uncertain Parameter

Table ESI-1. Assumptions associated with each of water reuse scenario at mission critical facilities along with values and citations thereof.

Assumption	Value	Citation
General		
Treatment system water recovery rate (%)	70	-
Capital cost upper range (\$)	15% from baseline	-
Capital cost lower range (\$)	-15% from baseline	-
O&M costs upper range (\$)	15% from baseline	-
O&M costs lower range (\$)	-15% from baseline	-
Number of Monte Carlo simulations (n)	1000	-
Water reuse for shower, laundry, and toilet flushing at a barracks building		
Water unit price (\$·kgal ⁻¹)	Triangular (8.5, 10,12)	1
Electricity price (\$·kWh ⁻¹)	Norm (0.15, 0.011)	2
Water demand (kgal·day ⁻¹)	Triangular (28.2, 33.9, 39.5)	3–5
Discount rate	Triangular (0.04, 0.06, 0.07)	6,7
Membrane replacement period (years)	Triangular (8, 10, 11)	-
Capital cost (\$)	Dependent on building water demand	Vendor quote 8,9
O&M costs (\$·year ⁻¹)	Dependent on building water demand	Vendor quote 8,9
Water reuse for server cooling at a data center		
Blowdown	30%	10
Water unit price (\$·kgal ⁻¹)	Triangular (8.5, 10,12)	1
Electricity price (\$·kWh ⁻¹)	Norm (0.15, 0.011)	2
Water demand (kgal·day ⁻¹)	Triangular (88.2, 98, 107.8)	3,11
Discount rate	Triangular (0.04, 0.06, 0.07)	6,7
Membrane replacement period (years)	Triangular (8, 10, 11)	-
Capital cost (\$)	Dependent on building water demand	Vendor quote 8,9
O&M costs (\$·year ⁻¹)	Dependent on building water demand	Vendor quote 8,9

S.3.2 Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient

$$\rho = 1 - \frac{6 \sum_{i=1}^n [R(x_i) - R(y_i)]^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

(Equation S5)

where ρ is the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient, n is the number of Monte Carlo simulations, x_i is the value of an uncertain parameter in simulation i , y_i is the output (system return on investment) for simulation i , and $R(\cdot)$ is the relative rank of x_i and y_i across the n simulations.

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